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R. A. ANDERSON, Esq.

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be either drawn or added to
the account.

The Case As It Stands.

The trial yesterday did not progress far enough for the principal feature of defense to take definite shape.

It was shown in the last question just before adjournment.

Captain Romeyn was questioning Lieutenant O'Brien.

"Had you not heard previous to the remarks made by me of improper conduct upon the part of your wife?"

"I most positively had not. It was not until February 13th that any knowledge of the kind came to me. I communicated with Captain Romeyn the day afterwards," Lieutenant O'Brien answered.

This was the first intimation of the line of defense. It will be the attempt of Captain Romeyn to show that he was justifiable in the remarks he made.

This will open up the most sensational side of the whole case.

Three witnesses were introduced.

Just how far the testimony of the defense will be allowed to go in order to establish the fact that Captain Romeyn was justifiable in the remarks is a question which comes with telling force to each officer.

Here will come the rub. The difficulty on the part of the court is of minor importance. This is placed in the background by the

VOL. XXIX

ATLANTA GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 21, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WAR DRAMA HAS OPENED AT THE FORT

Charges Against Captain Henry
Romney Taken Up by Court-
martial Yesterday.

FULL STORY OF THE STRIFE
Proceedings Are Public and the Whole
Difficulty Is Being Sifted by
the Officers.

ROMNEY FACE TO FACE WITH O'BRIEN

The Captain Questions the Oath of the
Lieutenant and Calls for Him To
Be Sworn by the Most Blind-
ing Oath—Full of Dra-
matic Details.

The curtain has been rung up on a
graphic war drama.

The military court met yesterday morning at Fort McPherson for the purpose of taking up the charges against Captain Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth United States infantry.

Like a chapter from some of the thrilling army sketches of Captain Charles King, the incidents which led up to the encounter on the parade grounds between the two officers were unrolled yesterday morning.

There were all the elements of a stirring romance; there was love and bitter hate; there was intrigue and slow development of detail; there was a soldier lover; there was the broken engagement, the letter demanding instantaneous retraction and the prompt and significant refusal; there was the meeting of the officers on the parade ground, and all those features of strong drama leading up to a thrilling climax.

From these elements two plots were made out which were spread before the members of the court.

The one criminated Captain Henry Romeyn, the accused officer; the other gives him rather the role of hero. The first shows Captain Romeyn the defamer of the character of a fellow officer's wife, a kind of arch villain in a series of exciting scenes; the second presents him as a considerate friend; a thoughtful father, a brave officer.

Just what interpretation the court will make is yet to be known, but the facts are rapidly being sifted out.

The Court-martial Begins.

The work of the court-martial began in earnest yesterday. The thirteen officers who make up the body are men of stern mein and severe deportment.

The court-martial moved off with a snap and kept up with machine-like regularity until nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was decided as soon as the court convened that the session would be public and the doors were thrown open. It was a noticeable fact, however, that there were few who cared to take advantage of the liberty. With their customary courtesy, and not wishing to appear unduly curious, the officers of the regiment did not attend, and only a few civilians, including the newspaper men, were present.

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Continued on Third Page.



LIEUTENANT MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN,
Who Brought the Sensational Charges Against Captain Henry Romeyn,
Now Being Investigated by Court-martial.

FIRST TIME IN THE STATE

TWO MURDERERS ELECTROCUTED
IN OHIO.

The Experiment Was Highly Success-
ful and the Men Were Nervy
to the Last.

Columbus, O., April 21, 1:15 p. m.—The
first electrocution in Ohio took place at
12:45 this morning when William Haas and
William Wiley, both murderers, paid the
penalty for their crimes.

Haas was the first to be electrocuted.
He was strapped in the chair at 12:27.

When he was brought into the electrocution
room he closely scrutinized the chair
and was pushed into it. The current was
turned on for a period of two seconds, three
times in succession.

As soon as the body of Haas was taken
out of the chair, Wiley was brought in and
at 12:35 he was strapped in the chair.

Both electrocutions were eminently suc-
cessful. The condemned men were nervy
to the last.

A meeting of the exchange and other pub-
lic organizations and doubtless of the city
council will be held to pass resolutions to
protest against his confirmation by the
Senate, should his appointment be made.

Until it is made, however, the people here
are not disposed to believe that it will be

made, however much the indications may
point in that direction.

PEOPLE DROWNING IN MADISON

WATER FROM BIGGS CREVASSE
CAUGHT PEOPLE UNAWARES.

Messages Are Sent Out for Boats To
Rescue Those Who Are Still
Alive.

Natchez, Miss., April 20.—Word of sorrow
comes from Bayou Videl, in the lower portion
of Madison parish. The water from the
Biggs crevassine caught the people there
unprepared and unaware of danger.

Word was sent out from that locality
requesting that boats be dispatched at
once, as the people were drowning.

How many were actually drowned is
unknown, but Thomas Blackman, his wife
and infant are known to be drowned.

It is believed that others have perished.

CHARGED WITH HER MURDER.

Cuban Girl Shot in Jacksonville—Her
Lover Arrested.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 20.—A sensational
shooting affair occurred about 6:30
o'clock this evening. Miss Mary Louise
Gato, a beautiful Cuban woman about
twenty years old, the daughter of E. P.
Gato, manager of El Modelo Cigar Man-
ufacturing Company, was shot four times,
being critically wounded.

Edward Pitzer, a young man of about the
same age, the lover of the girl, is under
arrest charged with the crime, although he
denies it. Pitzer and the girl had been
keeping company about three years, but
it is said that she did not favor his
brave officer.

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With their customary courtesy, and not

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officers of the regiment did not attend,

and only a few civilians, including the news-

paper men, were present.

FOUGHT HIS WAY OUT OF JAIL.

Negro Prisoner Assaults a Jailer with
an Iron Bar.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—

Sheriff Vaughan entered the jail here today

to feed Will Brown, a negro prisoner.

Brown attacked Vaughan and dealt him

several blows on the head with a piece of

iron, inflicting painful but not serious

wounds, and escaped.

Brown was charged with assisting the

prisoners to escape on April 11th and was

the only prisoner in jail.

A posse is after the negro.

HIS PARTNER GAVE HIM AWAY.

Eugene Jefferson, a Florida Murderer,
Caught in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—

Eugene Jefferson, a negro fugitive from Flori-

da, who is said to be wanted at Live Oak

for the murder of Mr. Potsdam there

about three months ago, was arrested in

Savannah last night. Jefferson's partner

gave him away and informed the police of

his presence in the city and gave a tip where he could be found.

The murderer in Florida is well remembered

by the police, who keep up with the

tragedies in the adjoining states. Eugene is a tall, heavy-built mulatto, who is

physically capable to beat the majority of

men who may oppose him.

The police have acted very promptly in

writing to the authorities of Live Oak, in-

forming them of the apprehension of Jeff-

erson, and requesting that some one be

immediately sent here to identify the man.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH

Prominent Montgomery Citizen Stricken
with Paralysis.

STROKE FOLLOWED A BLOW

Difficulty with Malcolm Hall Leads
to a Hard Lick.

HALL WAS ARRESTED AT A LATE HOUR

Two Well-Known and Prominent Ala-
bamians Have a Quarrel Which
Terminates Sadly.

Montgomery, Ala., April 20.—(Special)—

Captain W. F. Joseph, one of the most
esteemed and public-spirited of Montgom-
ery's citizens, is stricken with paralysis.

Late Thursday the State Association of
Underwriters, of which Captain Joseph
was the president, met here in annual

session. After the business had been trans-

acted the association was banqueted at the

Commercial Club rooms, where a refresh-

ing punch and some other delicacies were

served.

Captain Joseph, as the host of the meet-

ing, imbibed more freely than elsewhere
than was his custom, and after the refreshments took a trolley car ride, accompa-

nied by several of the visiting agents.

The party were feeling merry and talked

freely and carelessly among themselves.

Malcolm Hall, a young man of ex-

cellent character and family, who keeps

HALF GIVEN CHANCE TO DEFEND SPAIN

Morgan's Cuban War Bill Called Up in Senate, but Goes Over.

MAINE MAN WAS ABSENT

In Consenting to the Postponement Alabamian Says a Few Words.

MEMBERS ARE INQUISITIVE ABOUT IT

Senator Declares That Spain and Turkey Alone Are Engaged in Repression of Human Liberty.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba was discussed briefly in the senate today and then went over for a week, owing to the absence of Senator Hart of Maine, who has been active in opposition.

A resolution by Mr. Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts, was agreed to, requesting the secretary of state for comprehensive information as to the machinery of government of all foreign nations with which we have diplomatic relations, the laws and methods of collections; imports and exports; method of aiding the merchant marine; discriminations against American merchant vessels; public indebtedness, etc.

Another resolution, by Mr. Culom, republican, of Illinois, requests the secretary of the treasury for an estimate as to the effect of the present internal revenue tax of highest rates on distilled spirits, to what extent illicit distillation had occurred and all further information that will maintain protecting the government against frauds.

In this connection, Mr. Culom said that he understood one-third of the high wines produced in this country came from illicit distillation.

Mr. Culom wanted time to look into the resolution as it characterized the present rates as "high," and he did not know that the senate desired to pronounce this tax as high.

Mr. Culom modified the resolution, striking out the word "high" and substituting "present" rates.

Mr. Hoar's original resolution broadened as to give information on all alcohol used. He said it would be of great importance in the consideration of the tariff bill and in this connection stated that he would propose an amendment to the tariff bill exempting from tax alcohol used in the arts. The resolution finally went over.

Morgan Clings to Cuban Question.

In consenting to his resolution going over for a week, Mr. Morgan said that terrible and abominable situation in Cuba could not be allowed to go on much longer. He had listened to the testimony of the anti-slavery leaders in foreign relations which presented a shocking condition of affairs in Pinar del Rio.

It was morally impossible that the people of the United States should close their eyes to these horrors much longer.

"We are," he said, "aroused over Greece and Crete, and Armenia, but the wrench of these horrors is under our nose."

He wanted Americans protected and scenes worse than those bloody days of the Netherlands brought to an end.

If the senate passed this resolution, as he believed it would, human lives would be saved.

Mr. White asked if the testimony of the men being taken before the committee would be printed and made available to senators.

Of course it would, responded Mr. Morgan, sharply, the committee was not adopting dark lantern methods.

Mr. White said he would venture another inquiry. He had heard it intimated that the committee was about to send a commissioner to Cuba. Would it not be desirable to await the report from this commissioner before taking action.

There was no need of awaiting further reports, answered Mr. Morgan. The country had been deluged with reports and unconfirmed evidence for the last two years. Mr. Morgan said he intended to come to congress as to the appointment of a commissioner to Cuba. It was generally understood that the commissioner would confine his inquiries to the case of Dr. Ruiz, which was but one of many. It involved the question of indemnity or apology and did not affect the general question as to the attitude of the United States toward Cuba.

"Except to do all action," remarked Mr. Allen, popular, of Nebraska.

Mr. Morgan went on to say he expected, when this commissioner came back from Cuba another one would go. In the meantime devastation, ruin, cruelty and extermination were going on in Cuba. But two commissioners on the face of the earth were engaged in this repression of human liberty—Turkey and Spain.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up and passed without amendment.

At 1:40 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

Bankruptcy Bill Comes Up.

At 2 p. m. the senate resumed the legislative session and the bankruptcy bill was formally laid before the senate.

In the course of the debate Mr. Allen, popular, of Nebraska, announced that he would obstruct in every way possible any bankruptcy bill which included involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Nelson, republican, of Minnesota, amended his substitute bill so as to overrule critics heretofore made.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would seek to secure a test vote on the pending legislation, and that he would do so tomorrow to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. Bacon, democrat, of Georgia, submitted numerous amendments modifying the stringency of the original bill as applicable to debtors.

At 4:30 p. m. the senate adjourned.

CROPS GOOD IN NORTH CAROLINA

State Crop Bulletin Reports Favorable Conditions for Farmers.

Raleigh, N. C., April 20.—(Special)—The crop bulletin today says of the past seven days that it has been the most favorable week of the season, with fair weather and no interruption of vigorous farm work.

The temperature for four days was slightly above normal, and three days slightly below, though progress in planting cotton and corn is rapid.

Wheat and oats continue to look well. Great damage from tonight's frost is feared. Peas are ripening in the eastern district. Strawberries are being rapidly marketed.

DENT THINKS HE WILL GET IT.

Rome Negro Returns from Washington and Says He Is Slated.

Rome, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—T. M. Dent, the republican who has been in Washington on a month's service for the position of minister to Hayti, has returned to Rome.

He has applied to have assurance from McLean that his application will be seriously considered and seems to feel that his chances for securing this \$5,000 job are most excellent.

The applicant is the principal of the colored public school in Rome.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Appearance of Republican Sub-Committee Causes Speculation.

Washington, April 20.—The presence on the floor of the senate of the members of the republican sub-committee of the senate finance committee, who are engaged in preparing the tariff bill, was made the basis of much speculation.

The members of the committee were closed for a time with Senator Vest, of the democratic side of the finance committee, and afterwards had individual conferences with other members on both sides of the chamber.

It was generally supposed that the committee had reached a point from which the end of the period of suspense could be discerned and that preparation was being made for a full meeting of the committee.

SAID THE CONDITION WAS BAD.

Senate Foreign Sub-Committee Examines Newspaper Man on Cuba.

Washington, April 20.—The sub-committee of the senate on foreign relations today examined Mr. Earle, a correspondent of several American newspapers, in regard to the condition of affairs in Cuba.

Mr. Earle recently returned from the island, where he spent all his time with the Spanish forces in Havana and Pinar del Rio.

He represented the condition of affairs to be intolerably bad.

THEY GO ON SEPARATE TRAINS

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND DEDICATION.

Will Not Go on Same Special for Fear an Accident Might Deprive the Country of Rulers.

Washington, April 20.—The arrangements for the president's trip to New York to attend the dedication of the Grant monument, April 26th, have been perfected.

President McKinley, with his family and members of the cabinet and their wives, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries and a few specially invited guests, will leave here on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad at 10:30 Monday morning, arriving in New York at 4:30.

General Miles, commander of the army, and Admiral Brown, the ranking admiral of the navy, will accompany the president as a special escort.

Vice President Hobart and the members of the senate and the house will leave here on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio on Tuesday. The precaution of having the president and vice president travel separately on such occasions is taken because, while no danger is anticipated, it is regarded wise to guard against the remotest possibility of embarrassing the administration of the government in case of the disability of the president.

GOSSIP OF INTEREST FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, April 20.—(Special)—Dr. Hopkins and Congressman Livingston were among the callers at the white house today. The doctor's papers have been so modified that if there is no chance of another mission for Georgia, he may be considered in connection with a good place in the consular service.

Colonel Buck has induced him for this, and he has the strongest kind of personal endorsements from Georgia and the south. The special consular place designated in his papers is Antwerp, where Harvey Johnson is.

There are a good many applicants for this post, but it is believed that, with the strong support of Hanson and the new element the doctor may land.

Another southern republican boss has been well cared for. It is a good year for the bossers who got on the McKinley side of the fence. Colonel William Youngblood was today nominated as auditor of the treasury for the interior department. Colonel Youngblood is the first native southerner to get anything outside of his own state. He has been a republican for years, and is a man of strength and force. He has had the united support of his party, and tonight the Alabama contingent is joined the union secrecy.

Colonel Livingston has gone up against the Georgia boss in the matter of the Monroe postoffice. Mrs. Sheed was appointed while on her way to the jail to visit her husband, as has been her custom since his incarceration.

She was entirely unprepared for such an emergency. Out of regard for her physical condition, James Milliron gave her a room in the hospital department of the jail, where she was secluded, and no visitors were admitted to her presence.

Her husband and Robert Dennington, occupying adjoining cells in the jail, both were interviewed. They both express themselves as being confident of an acquittal when the case comes before a jury.

Reid as a special favor that nobody be allowed to disturb his wife, but as the Constitution correspondent came down from the iron cells above he caught a glimpse of the haggard face of the woman, who is being held as an accessory before the fact in the killing of Halstead. It was a most pathetic picture. Outlined against the steel bars of the cell, the unfortunate woman disclosed her identity, despite the fact that her attorneys had entered the union secrecy.

Colonel Livingston and Charley Reid were quite hilarious, and did not seem to consider their imprisonment an probable long duration. They are isolated from all communication with Mrs. Reid.

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REID'S WIFE IS NOW LOCKED UP IN JAIL

Grand Jury Indicts Her, Garfield and Dennington as Accessories.

REID CHARGED WITH MURDER

Was Arrested While Making Her Daily Visit to Her Husband.

NOW CONFINED IN A CELL IN THE PRISON

Dennington Occupied a Cell Near the Man Who Slew Halstead and Seems Confident.

Macon, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—Today the grand jury of Bibb county took up the case of Charles M. Reid for the killing of Halstead and a number of witnesses were examined.

Indictments were found against Charles Reid for murder. Mrs. Charles Reid as accessory before the fact, and Jerry Garfield and Robert Dennington, who are classed in the same category by Solicitor General Hodges.

There are a large number of witnesses and the investigation which began this morning will probably continue until the case is thoroughly ventilated.

The people of Macon want a thorough ventilation of the case and if Reid is guilty of a crime against the statutory laws of the state he will be given the benefit of a fair and impartial trial. At the same time Colonel Hodges is using every effort to procure all the evidence that can be obtained by the grand jury.

Tonight the grand jury examined a number of witnesses, as was forecasted in the Constitution this morning.

They did not take up the case yesterday as was reported in other papers.

It is pretty generally understood that Solicitor General Hodges will push the fight to the limit.

GREEKS DRIVEN AT POINT OF BAYONET

Long and Desperate Hand-to-Hand Conflict at Milouma Pass.

BLOOD FLOWED LIKE WATER

Battle Waged Fiercely for Hours, the Greeks Displaying Great Bravery.

DEAD AND DYING COVER THE GROUND

Sultan's Soldiers Lost at First, but Ended the Day in Possession of the Enemy's Ground.

New York, April 20.—The Journal this morning publishes a dispatch sent by the special correspondent of The London Daily Mail to his paper from Milouma Pass, Tressaly, describing the Greco-Turkish battle.

"Milouma Pass, Tressaly, April 18, 9 p. m.—The bloody fight at this pass began last evening at 5 o'clock and is still in progress. The battle has for its scene a series of hills, varying in height, some of them densely covered with brushwood and others comparatively bare.

"The morning broke delightfully fine, the sky cloudless and the sun pouring down with great heat. At the pass of the opposing hills, stretched away into the far distance, was two long lines of smoke, showing where the fight was in progress. The wind was not strong enough to scatter the smoke, which, from where I stood at the head of the pass, seemed at every moment to grow denser and heavier.

"The din of firing was almost deafening. The fight became intensified as the day grew and the clearer light enabled the antagonistic positions to be more clearly discerned.

GREEKS SPLENDIDLY BRAVE.

"The morning broke delightfully fine, the sky cloudless and

LADY PRISONERS IN PATROL WAGON

Arrested Under Misapprehension and
Taken to Police Station.

RIDE DOWN DECATUR STREET

Mrs. E. A. Veal and Her Guest Get in
a Queer Predicament.

MRS. VEAL WAS SEEKING HER HUSBAND

She Went with Her Friend Up the
Railroad Tracks--What Mrs. Veal
Has to Say About It.

Two ladies had an experience last night which they will never forget as long as they live. It was nothing less than a ride to the police station in the patrol wagon. They had been arrested under a misapprehension by a policeman and were made to go to the station house, where the charge could be booked against them.

The ladies were Mrs. Ernest A. Veal and Miss Daisy Gilbert. Mrs. Veal is the wife of the well-known baggage master on the Seaboard Air-Line, and Miss Gilbert is a young lady from Marietta, who is the guest of Mrs. Veal.

The ladies were mortified and indignant, but there seemed to be no help for them until cases against them had been booked on the police dockets. The charges against them as booked by the arresting officer are "Idling and loitering."

They were allowed to leave the station house on what is known as "a copy of charges," that is, on their own recognition.

After their arrest friends sent numerous telephone messages to the police station, stating who the officers were and requesting that the cases be withdrawn. This will have been done this morning as soon as the arresting officer is consulted.

Mrs. Veal and her young lady friend were arrested by Patrolman Kitchens under and near the Forsyth street bridge about 8:30 o'clock last night. They were taken up to Marietta street and held until the patrol wagon was summoned from the box at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets. When the wagon arrived they were helped into it and the driver started off with them for police headquarters. All the while they were highly indignant and tried to make a satisfactory explanation to the arresting officer. But he believed he was doing his duty and off they went on their novel and what must have been to them very sensational ride down Decatur street.

What the Officer Says.

Patrolman Kitchens gave the following account of the arrest when seen last night by a representative of The Constitution:

"I was standing on the Broad street bridge shortly after 8 o'clock and saw two women running down the railroad tracks from the union depot toward the bridge. They passed Whitehall street crossing and came on as if they were running to meet somebody. A gentleman who met me on the bridge said: 'What are those women up to?' I asked him and when he told me I asked him what they were doing there so closely. As they passed under the bridge they were talking as if they were having quite a lively time, and I decided to go down on the railroad track and see who they were. I went down the steps leading from the Broad street bridge and when I reached the tracks I saw them talking to a car couple. As I approached they started off, and I very reasonably supposed they were trying to dodge me. I followed them and saw them go between a row of cars. Again I believed they were dodging me, and I caught up with them and asked what they were doing there at that time or night and alone. They, or rather Mrs. Veal, said that she was there to see her husband, who was going out on a train. I did not know the woman and as an officer I did what I thought to be my duty. I had them taken to the police station and cases booked against them under the ordinance prohibiting idling and loitering. If they say it is true, it was unfortunate, and I think they can only have themselves to blame. We have had much trouble with people prowling around the railroad tracks under the bridges and I have been told to keep a careful watch about those places. Only a few nights ago I was called upon to shoot at a burglar under the Forsyth street bridge. I am sorry the ladies placed themselves in such a predicament, and if their statement is true, of course, the case will be withdrawn."

Mrs. Veal's Statement.

Mrs. Veal, when at the police station, made the following statement:

"When my husband, who is a baggage master on the Seaboard Air-Line railroad, left home he was not at all well, and after he left I felt uneasy about him and decided to go to the depot and ascertain how he was, and if he was not better, to persuade him to return home. My friend, Miss Gilbert, consented to go with me. When we reached the depot we found that the train had just gone out, so we were told that we might overtake it at the Forsyth street crossing, as it would be delayed there a few minutes. So we started up the railroad track, and if we were laughing and talking it was at the novelty of our trip. We were overtaken by a policeman and in spite of our protests were arrested and ridden to the police station in that terrible patrol wagon. We were indignant and mortified, but it did no good. As plainly as we could tell the officer why we were in such a place at that time of the evening, and he did not seem to credit our statement."

SOME WARM MESSAGES.

After the ladies left the police station there were some red-hot messages sent over the telephone by their friends in regard to the matter. One lady was not slow about expressing her opinion about the officer who made the arrest.

Mrs. Veal resides at No. 131 West Mitchell street. Her husband is a well-known and popular baggage master on the Seaboard Air-Line. Her guest, Miss Daisy Gilbert, is a young lady of excellent family.

Both gained here will add more annual commerce of \$100,000 to the state's deeper draft can come here than ever before.

SEQUEL TO A FIGHT.

Caldwell-Jones Encountered in the Police Court, which occurred between Bob Jones and Caldwell when an investigation was being conducted in the room Monday.

Of the witnesses testified that pistol and that Cox fought with three men. The recorder added that the father of Ed, if he had found out, but the case was set where it was.

Result of the trial was that Cox paid \$10, Jones \$15 and Cox \$100 in the stable, where he knew where the parties seem to be satisfied and have probably ceased.

HISTORY OF THE STATEHOUSE.

Alabama's Capitol When Confederacy Was Organized in Print.

Montgomery, Ala., April 20.—(Special)—A report comes from Pratt City tonight that Rich Linton, a well-known white man, has been arrested for the murder of George Linton, a Greek, Sunday morning, in that place.

The arrest was made by ex-Policeman Perry Jordan and a shotgun pistol and hammer have been found. Linton has spindly family connections, at Pratt City. Two Birmingham policemen went after



WAR DRAMA HAS OPENED AT THE FORT

Continued from First Page.

matters of greater moment which led up to it, and which constitute the most serious charge against Captain Romeyn.

Accused and Accuser Face to Face

More dramatic than any scene during the session was the entrance of Lieutenant O'Brien, who was the third witness sworn.

The young officer entered the hall in full dress uniform. He walked with firm step, and in his manner was an air of resolute determination.

In taking his seat he brushed by the arm of Captain Romeyn. The eyes of the two men met.

There was no look of recognition, no change of expression, no sign of emotion. The eyebrows of Captain Romeyn lowered a trifle. Lieutenant O'Brien bit the corner of his bristling mustache for an instant and seated himself in the chair provided for witnesses.

Captain Romeyn insisted that he be put under the most binding oath, and stated that he had brought a Catholic Bible with

him comment, and no feature had more bearing upon the case.

Soldier Raps for Order.

With a single rap on the table, Colonel F. L. Guenther called the court to order.

This was at 10:35 o'clock. Everything

was in readiness for the trial to proceed.

Captain Romeyn sat directly opposite the judge advocate general, Lieutenant H. C. Carbough, at the left corner of the rectangular row of tables, and facing each of his brother officers who had assembled to try him on charges brought by Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien.

When court was declared open, Lieutenant Carbough was the first to speak.

"May it please the court," said he, "I am ready to proceed with the case of Henry Romeyn, captain of the Fifth infantry, charged with a violation of the sixty-first and sixty-second articles of war."

The roll call was then proceeded with and each member of the court answered to his name as follows:

Colonel Washington D. C. Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Egbert, Sixth Infantry, Fort McPherson; Captain Frank E. Bamford, First Artillery, Fort Wardsworth, N. Y.; Captain C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus, Ga.; Captain J. C. Penney, Second Infantry, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Captain C. G. Penney, Sixth Infantry, Fort Thomas, Ky.; Captain W. H. Shipp, Third Infantry, Fort Monroe, Va.; Captain E. K. Russell, First Artillery, Jackson, La.; Captain W. P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Captain M. Taylor, First Artillery, Key West, Fla.; Captain G. P. Cotton, First Artillery, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Captain W. V. Ness, First Artillery, Fort McPherson, Fla.

The order of Major General Wesley Merritt, which provided for the assembling of

O'Brien had received attentions from Lieutenant Bamford, and on one occasion had danced with him a great deal; that he was a constant visitor at the O'Brien house. The captain said to me that he thought there was impropriety in the actions of the couple.

"No, sir; I did not encourage the conversation. It was started by Captain Romeyn and he made all of his statements voluntarily."

Romeyn Asks Questions.

The witness was turned over to Captain Romeyn for cross-examination.

"Captain," asked the accused, "who was present at the time we had this conversation?"

"No one but ourselves."

"Did you tell anyone about the matter?"

"Yes, sir; I told my daughter."

"Well, captain, didn't you regard that conversation as strictly confidential?"

"No, sir; I did not. My daughter had been invited to the dinner in question, and I felt it my duty to tell her about what you had said." Lieutenant O'Brien afterwards questioned me about the matter, and I told him all that you had said. I told him that he told the lieutenant, unless my daughter mentioned it to some one."

After hearing his testimony read over by the stenographer, and acknowledging that it was correct, Captain Randall was excused.

"Call Mr. Stephen H. Bennett," said the judge advocate.

Mr. Bennett, who plays such a prominent part in the charge, then took the stand. He is a rather slim man of about thirty years of age, with sandy hair and moustache, and wears spectacles. While giving in his testimony, Mr. Bennett twitched nervously at his mustache and talked quite rapidly.

"My name is Stephen H. Bennett. I am secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Railway Company, and my office is on Glenn street. I have no connection with the military service, and am in no wise connected with Captain Romeyn's family."

"I have been visited twice by Captain Romeyn during the present year. The first time was at my office. The captain came in and told me that he would like to see me in private for a few minutes. We retired to the superintendent's private office."

"Once there, Captain Romeyn asked me if I had noticed anything peculiar in Mrs. O'Brien's actions at a german recently given here at the garrison. I replied that I had not noticed anything out of the ordinary. I was her partner for that evening, and she seemed to be having a very pleasant time."

"The captain then told me that all the ladies of the post had put out Mrs. O'Brien's dead, and had not spoken to her. He said that out of all the ladies receiving invitations to Mrs. O'Brien's dinner party only three had accepted them. He told of Major Taylor having refused to allow his daughter to attend the function."

About the Washington Trip.

"He asked me if I was going to Washington with the lieutenant's wife, saying that it was the talk at the garrison that I was to go as her especial escort. I told Captain Romeyn that I could not get off from work to take the trip, and that if I did so, I would travel by the Seaboard Air-Line, while Mrs. O'Brien would go via the Southern. Upon hearing this, Captain Romeyn said:

"Let me warn you: don't take that trip. We think a great deal of you at the garrison, but that trip would ruin you socially."

"The captain then told me about Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Bamford; about them taking long bicycle rides through the country and carrying their lunch along, and various other things which he thought were improper."

"He told me not to visit O'Brien's house, saying that the lieutenant had come to the post under a cloud, and that if I persisted in calling on him, I would regret it. He said that only three ladies at the post spoke to Mrs. O'Brien, the rest cutting cutting her."

"Where did this conversation take place?"

"In the superintendent's room, which was divided from the main offices by a wood partition reaching three-fourths of the way to the ceiling."

"Have you any reason to believe that the conversation was overheard by anyone?"

"No, sir."

"To what extent did Captain Romeyn characterize the improprieties of Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenant Bamford?"

"He said they took the long bicycle rides and were very thick."

"Did he use any special language as to the kind of impropriety?"

"He told me she was a dangerous woman and said she was condemned universally except by the three ladies already mentioned. From what the captain said I supposed the woman was to be avoided and not cultivated on account of her evident looseness of character."

"From this talk, what impression did you gain as to the character of Mrs. O'Brien?"

A member of the court objected to this question being asked and the courtroom was cleared in order that the point might be discussed. When the court was re-opened the officer had withdrawn his objection and the question was allowed.

"I gained the impression," said Bennett, "that her character was not good. I was told that her conduct was known all over the garrison and the subject of public gossip."

"What, in your mind, did you gather that these refusals of the ladies to accept Mrs. O'Brien's invitations was evidence of?"

"I object to that, if the court please," interjected Captain Romeyn, "it is asking the witness an opinion and not a fact."

Was It a Private Interview?

The court was again cleared and held a short executive session. Upon reconvening it was announced by President Guenther that the objection had been overruled.

"It judged that the condemnation of Mrs. O'Brien was universal."

Captain Romeyn was given the witness and cross-examined him as follows:

"When this conversation took place we were in the superintendent's room, which was private, were we not?"

"Yes, sir."

"We adjourned to that room for the sake of privacy, did we not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you, or have you not, visited my house since this conversation took place?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you come of your own volition?"

"Yes, sir; I came of my own volition and said in the presence of you and your wife that in our conversation at my office you did not mention the word character in regard to Mrs. O'Brien. You said nothing directly against her character."

"In the charges brought against me, it is said that I referred to myself as a

weak stomach."

Weak Stomach.

Heartburn.

Sold by druggists, 25 cts. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

MAJ. CARLISLE WINS HIS LAND CASE

Court Decision Makes Him the Wealthiest Land Owner in Alabama.

BUILT RAILWAY 19 YEARS AGO

Company Had No Money To Pay Him for the Work.

GAVE HIM 100,000 ACRES OF LAND

Land Had Been Given to Railroad as a Government Bonus--Uncle Sam Disputed Title.

Huntsville, Ala., April 20.—(Special)—A decree issued by the United States court of appeals at New Orleans today makes Major Hugh Carlisle, of Huntsville, the wealthiest land owner in Alabama.

The case, which was finally settled by this court, has been in existence nineteen years. About twenty-five years ago a railroad was constructed from Guntersville to Gadsden, and Major Carlisle was the contractor who did the construction work.

When the road was completed the company found itself without finances enough to pay its obligations. Its lands, granted as a bonus by the government, were given in payment of debts. Major Carlisle was given a deed to an immense tract, but his title was disputed by the United States under the forfeiture act.

The case was gained by Major Carlisle in the chancery court, but upon appeal the supreme court of Alabama reversed and remanded the case. Again a decision was rendered in favor of the sturdy Scotchman, and this time the supreme court affirmed the decision. The defendant then appealed to the United States district court in this city, where Major Carlisle again gained the case. The defendants moved that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted, which was accorded by the trial judge in chambers.

Again the Scotchman gained the case and the defendants carried it to the court of appeals at New Orleans, where the decision was affirmed today. The decree gives Major Carlisle a clear title to 120 sections of lands, also a half interest with the Alabama and Chattanooga railway to 50,000 additional acres.

HAVE DETECTIVES ARRESTED HALE?

It Is Rumored That He Has Been
Located at Last.

DETECTIVES HOT ON TRAIL

Defaulter Has Been Tracked Through
Many Eastern Cities.

WILL RECEIVERS OFFER THE REWARD?

Judge Lumpkin Has Not Heard Argument Upon the Petition Asking for the Authority.

Is William C. Hale, the defaulting president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, under arrest and being held by detectives who are waiting for the \$1,000 reward that has been asked for to be offered?

Since Hale fled from Atlanta under the ban of suspicion he has been tracked by the best detective talent in the United States and now comes the rumor that he has been located and is being held by detectives who are anxious to secure the big reward that may be offered within the next few days.

Before Hale left Atlanta his movements were watched by the detectives, but the time for his arrest had not come and the persons most interested in the fate of the association did not have the evidence necessary with which to convict the erstwhile president.

His departure from Atlanta was in the nature of an escape. From some source it is said Hale was informed that he was being watched by detectives. He became alarmed, and taking advantage of the opportunity when it came, and perhaps aided by a faithful friend, he gave the officers the slip and fled precipitately.

Yesterday it was ascertained that a number of detectives had been employed, by whom it is not stated, but presumably by the receivers of the association, to find Hale. Every eastern and northern city has been searched for Hale by the detectives. Ed A. Richards has been watched and the detectives were of the opinion that if they could follow Richards they might also find Hale, as the two men were in business together in New York.

It is said that on every trip made by Richards to New York in the interests of the Iowa Life Insurance Company a detective was with him, who occupied the same car on the train with Richards and slept in a berth close to the one Richards occupied.

The question that has now excited comment is whether or not the detectives have succeeded in their efforts to catch Hale or have they given up the chase? It has been strongly intimated in the city that Hale would never be captured unless there was a reward offered to stimulate them in their efforts. Action has already been taken upon this suggestion and a petition is now on file in the superior court asking the court to authorize the receivers to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the capture and delivery of Hale.

Judge Lumpkin has not granted the order and the reward has consequently never been offered. A new question has arisen in regard to this matter and there are many who believe that the judge of the superior court will not offer the reward as asked for.

There are a number of lawyers who take the position that the proper way in which the reward should be offered would be upon a petition filed with the governor. They say that Hale is not known to the stockholders as a defaulter, but that his crime is against the state and that his arrest would naturally cause a criminal proceeding.

His indictment is returnable in the criminal superior court and if he were arrested, he would be tried before a criminal court and not in the civil branch of the court, where the litigation is now pending.

It is said there is no record in the history of the state where a judge of the superior court has authorized the offering of a reward for the capture of a fugitive from justice, as the judge would have to try the case when it was reached in his court.

It is claimed by the other side that the judge of the superior court is a proper person to give the authority to the receivers, as the receivers cannot spend any money without the sanction and order of the court. The law provides that a corporation can offer a reward for a defaulter where his arrest would probably throw new light upon the case and the attorneys of the association and the receivers take the position that if a corporation has this authority when it is solvent, the court has the authority to authorize its receivers to do likewise when the corporation is insolvent and its assets are trust funds.

BAD FOR THE STRIKERS.

Contractor Lewman Now Has Fifty Men at Work.

The bricklayers' strike is still on, but yesterday brought few developments in favor of the workmen. No more of the contractors have acceded to the scale of nine hours demanded by the masons, and Contractor Lewman has imported about all the men he wants.

Yesterday thirteen more workmen arrived

in the city from Montgomery, and went to work immediately on the building now in course of erection on the Markham house site, where there are exactly fifty masons now at work.

The strikers therefore seem to have the worst of it so far.

The work on the Austell building is progressing without interruption, but the Orr building and new jail seem to be suffering somewhat from lack of masons. Several of the strikers have already returned to work, but the others remain firm and declare they will never lay another brick in Atlanta under a ten-hour schedule.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The seventh annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans which will begin at Nashville June 22 promises to be one of the most eventful meetings of old veterans ever had.

The veterans of Atlanta are preparing to join the trip and will unite in the efforts of the officers to make the gathering memorable. Many important questions will come up for decision. Recently a movement has taken shape among the survivors to issue a history of the late war sanctioned by the association. It is the desire of the vets to get a true history of the part played by the south and a combined effort will be made to this end.

Another important matter which will be brought before the association will be the proposition to erect a monument to Jefferson Davis. This will take definite shape.

There are in all 900 camps in the association. Following is the number of camps by states, all of which will be represented at the reunion:

Northeast Texas division 81, West Texas division 55, Southwest Texas division 33, Southeast Texas division 29, West Virginia division 17, total 1,200. Alabama 59, South Carolina 51, Missouri 51, Mississippi 63, Arkansas 56, Georgia 58, Louisiana 51, Kentucky 39, Tennessee 34, Virginia 34, Florida 29, North Carolina 29, Indian Territory 12, West Virginia 11, Oklahoma 6, Maryland 6, New Mexico 3, Illinois 2, Montana 2, Indiana 1, District of Columbia 1, California 1.

The Turko-Grecian war has been the subject for general comment for several days. A group of army officers was discussing the situation at the post yesterday morning.

"I do not believe," said one of the best-known officers, "that the war will last long. The powers will soon interfere."

Greece has been too hasty. The sympathy of the whole of Europe, as far as the people are concerned, is with Greece, but she has been unwise in acting too quickly.

I do not believe that the war will last long."

Hon. Fleming G. Dibignon was in Atlanta yesterday.

Dr. Ed Cason, a prominent physician of LaGrange, was at the Kimball.

Colonel J. A. Ansley, of Americus, is attending the supreme court.

Hon. James A. Nevin, of Rome, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Judge Allen Fort is at the Kimball. He is here on the work of the railway commission.

Colonel William Glenn, who has been unwell for some time, is once more at his office.

WATER DEPARTMENT RULES

ORDINANCE OFFERED BY ALDERMAN WOODWARD.

It Provides for the Regulation of the Water Department and Makes a Number of Changes.

In the council Monday Alderman Woodward, chairman of the waterworks committee, introduced an ordinance approved by the board of water commissioners regulating the use of city water and prescribing penalties for the violation of certain rules.

During this speech Lieutenant O'Brien had retained his stoic expression, with his eyes still steadfastly fixed to the front. When Captain Romeyn had finished, however, the lieutenant arose and said in a slow, but earnest, manner:

"Since such a statement has been made about me, I desire to be allowed to reply."

"I object to that," quickly put in a member of the court, "and move that this hearing proceed."

"Lieutenant," asked the judge advocate, "do you regard the usual oath as binding?"

"I do."

"Have you any particular manner in which you would like to be sworn?"

"In the usual way, sir."

The Lieutenant Takes the Oath.

With this the lieutenant lifted his right hand and the customary oath was duly administered.

"Lieutenant O'Brien, will you please state to the court something about the physical encounter that took place between yourself and Captain Romeyn on the parade grounds?"

"It was on the evening of Wednesday,

the 11th of February of the present year, on the parade ground immediately after the dismissal of dress parade."

"What was the nature of the encounter?"

"I was struck by Captain Romeyn with his arm and clenched fist on the left side of the head. The blow knocked my hat off and disturbed my balance. At that time I was attired in my uniform and had my hands in my pockets. I made no resistance."

"The affair took place in the presence of twenty-two officers of the Fifth Infantry."

"Have you at any time had any conversation with the accused concerning defamatory statements about your wife?"

"I have. On Sunday, the 14th of February last, I sent him a letter by the hands of Captain Randall, naming five points where he had wronged me and my wife. I received an answer in which Captain Romeyn acknowledged receipt of my communication."

Letters in the Case.

Lieutenant O'Brien then identified the two following sly letters, which passed between himself and the accused captain.

The letter from O'Brien to Romeyn was as follows:

Fort McPherson, Ga., February 14, 1897.—Major Henry Romeyn, Captain Fifth Infantry. Sir: I am informed that for several days you have made within this garrison, to officers, and others, statements involving the names of members of my family and especially of my wife, tending to impair their, and especially her reputation, and unfavorably critical of their actions and conduct. My family comprise myself, my wife and our two children. Further, that you did yesterday, the 13th instant, proceed to Atlanta and did, then and thereafter, make like statements, tending to the same effect, to Mr. Stephen Bennett, a resident of Atlanta, not connected with the military service of the United States. And I now, herein and by hand, serve you with notice, that you will be compelled to make reparation.

"When the last word was uttered the blow was struck and I said no more. Captain Romeyn's name was mentioned he advanced rapidly toward me and his breast was against mine when he struck."

Captain Romeyn was at this juncture allowed to begin his cross-examination. Lieutenant O'Brien replied to all the questions that were allowed by the court, but his taste of being quizzed by the captain was evidenced in every word he spoke after the cross-examination began.

"You say I struck you with my left hand?"

"No, sir; I said the right."

"And that our breasts were touching?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that I struck you on the right cheek?"

"No, sir. Not on the cheek. On the left side of the head."

"Don't you think that the words you used to me were such as to warrant such action to that which I took?"

This question raised a storm of objection on the part of the judge advocate. "I intend to show," explained Captain Romeyn, "that he tried to raise a disturbance, and would have done so several times before it had not been for my absence from the garrison."

The First Conversation.

After the court had been cleared and

WAR DRAMA HAS OPENED AT THE FORT

Continued from Third Page.

Christian gentleman. Who suggested that you were Christian?"

"I did," replied the witness.

"We merely bring this out, gentlemen," said Captain Romeyn, "not that I am ashamed of being a church member, but simply because I do not want you to think I am traveling around on that."

A member of the court asked Mr. Bennett if anyone could have overheard the conversation with himself and Captain Romeyn.

"I will not say positively, as I became excited at the time and might have spoken in a rather loud tone of voice."

"You say you were so excited; what caused it?"

"The statements of Captain Romeyn were a great shock to me and I was startled and surprised."

"So you say that this conversation you have testified to before this court was the cause?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's all."

With this the witness was excused for the day.

Lieutenant O'Brien on the Stand.

The dramatic incident of the day came when Lieutenant O'Brien was called upon to take the stand.

As the young officer entered the courtroom all was quiet and expectancy.

Without glancing in the direction of Captain Romeyn, the lieutenant walked to the witness chair, looking steadily to the front.

Hardly was he seated when Captain Romeyn rose in an easy manner and addressed the court.

"That you did state to said Bennett that three ladies of this garrison had, because of disapproval of the conduct of myself and wife had been evidenced at the party in this garrison on the evening of Friday, the 12th instant, by all the ladies of the garrison, there present, except three named by you, refusing to speak with my wife—which statement was false and wrongs me and my wife in that its natural effect was to produce, or tend to produce, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the reputation and moral character of my wife were not good, and that her and my actions had required and received disapproval by public and general ostracism."

4. That you did falsely state to said

Bennett that my wife had stated throughout this garrison that he, Bennett, was going with her to Washington as her especial escort. And that you further, in voluntary capacity as a Christian gentleman older than he, did warn said Bennett that the social reputation of my wife was not good and that his, Bennett's welfare and social reputation would be impaired by maintaining friendly relations with my wife—whom statements of fact and opinion were false and wrong me and my wife in like manner with your other statements to said Bennett, as specified at other places herein.

5. That you did state to said Bennett that three ladies of this garrison had, because of disapproval of the conduct of myself and wife had been evidenced at the party in this garrison on the evening of Friday, the 12th instant, by all the ladies of the garrison, there present, except three named by you, refusing to speak with my wife—which statement was false and wrongs me and my wife in that its natural effect was to produce, or tend to produce, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the reputation and moral character of my wife were not good, and that her and my actions had required and received disapproval by public and general ostracism."

3. That you did, to Mr. Bennett, say that public disapproval of the conduct of myself and wife had been evidenced at the party in this garrison on the evening of Friday, the 12th instant, by all the ladies of the garrison, there present, except three named by you, refusing to speak with my wife—which statement was false and wrongs me and my wife in that its natural effect was to produce, or tend to produce, in the mind of said Bennett, a belief that the reputation and moral character of my wife were not good, and that her and my actions had required and received disapproval by public and general ostracism."

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ATLANTA LOST TO THE INDIANS

Gate City Went Down, but Knoxville Had To Work Hard.

BOTH TEAMS PLAYED WELL

But the Visitors Showed Superior Strength in the Field.

ONE-ARMED PITCHER IN THE BOX TODAY

He Is a Hard Hitter and Has All the Curves—An All Round Player. The Game in Detail.

The Knoxville Indians took Atlanta's scalp yesterday in great shape. Both teams played a good game, but the Indians won on their superior work at the bat and the work in the field was perfect, not one error being scored against them.

Jones did the pitching for the visitors and he led the Indians with only four body-sentenced hits. He seemed to have the home team at his mercy and he was not very lenient with them.

Coleman was in the box for the Atlantans and while he gave up only five hits, four of them were two-baggers and one a home run and they were nicely bunched. In the first inning one man hit a two-bagger and the next man up put the ball over the fence for a home run.

The Knoxville team also out-played the locals in the field and put up a perfectly clean game. While it is true that they did not have many chances, they took all of them and their game was very nearly perfect.

In the field Atlanta was almost as good and the only man to make an error was Gibson. He also failed to get a great many foulouts that a little more effort might have succeeded in capturing. Altogether the game was one of the prettiest ever seen in the city and it was hotly contested by both teams from start to finish.

The Game in Detail.

Nashville, Tenn., having for sale or lease for rent, a large lot of land on the grounds, shade, etc., in the spring, barn, etc., fully built, particulars address Mr. J. C. Smith.

OPPORTUNITIES.

The neatest barber shop in every part of the city is for lease. Owners cannot pay a barber. Apply A. Vidal.

ATT. R. E. For rent, a large lot of land on the grounds, shade, etc., in the spring, barn, etc., fully built, particulars address Mr. J. C. Smith.

OP EDUCATION.

The school invites the submission of specifications up to \$500 of May 1st for a school proposed to accommodate not to exceed 500.

The board reserves the any and all submissions.

army, secretary, Tennessee April 21, 1897.

STATE FOR SALE.

Wood, lumber, coal & co. for rent cheap. J. G. Atlanta, Ga., April 19.

long time five beautiful houses on North avenue, opposite the State Normal School, on the installment plan. Memphis, Tenn., April 19.

EY TO LOAN.

an and Investment Company building, has ready money available, payable monthly, interest 6 per cent. We are prepared to make without delay. Long

DILLMAN negotiates real estate and Georgia building, Atlanta.

real estate at low prices, no commissions, and no interest.

High E. S. M. Southern Loan and Banking Alabama street.

& CO., 210 Norcross building, negotiate loans on Georgia farms, of interest. If security will be made satisfactory, NETT, No. 63 Equitable Building, Atlanta, property in or near the city can pay back any way.

ATLANTA. ab. r. bh. po. a. e. Crane, If. 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Kalkoff, Id. 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 Jones, B. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Ramp, Id. 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 Gibson, c. 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 Crockett, Id. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Sheridan, r. f. 4 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 Groover, c. 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 Coleman, p. 3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 Totals. 30 0 4 27 11 1

Score by innings:

R.H.E Princeton 5 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 Virginia. 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 9 Batteries—Princeton, Jayne and Kafar; Virginia, O'Brien and McNair.

"No," said Captain Wilson, of the Princeton nine, tonight, "we shall not go as far south as Atlanta. Tomorrow we play North Carolina at Greensboro and when we return home our schedule had already been made out before heading down to the University of Georgia and it is now too late to play them."

Xale Defeats North Carolina.

Davidson, Va., April 20.—The University of North Carolina was defeated by Yale today in a poorly played, slow and tame-timed game. Score, 4 1 0 0 4 0 5 1 1 9 North Carolina. 2 0 2 2 1 6 1 0 0 0 Batteries—Wallace, Finch and Bartlett; Williams, White and Carman; McNight and Hammon.

Washington Defeats Catholic College.

Washington, April 20.—The university baseball team completed its eastern trip here today by defeating the Catholic university. The Lehigh team is one of the best in the country and in the east this season. They have yet to be defeated.

Last night the path was closed and to-day and henceforth only members of the Piedmont Cycle Club will be allowed to use it. The members will be designated by the pretty blue buttons that are furnished them and only wearers of these buttons will be admitted.

Washington Defeats Richmond.

Richmond, Va., April 20.—The Washington senators defeated the Bluebirds again today by a score of 4 to 4. Score: R.H.E

Washington 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 2

Batteries—Fitzgerald and Schaefer; Moore, King and McGuire.

Rusie Signs with New York.

Indianapolis, April 20.—Amos Rusie stated positively tonight that he had signed a New York contract and had forwarded it to his agent, John D. Bunnell.

Rusie will leave for New York tomorrow morning.

He has been practicing at the local con-

ditional park for several weeks and is in excellent condition.

BROTHER IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Man in Far North Says He Is Brother of Georgian Without Hair.

A letter was received at the executive department of the state yesterday from Rev. Morris Taylor, of Stallardon, Nova Scotia, asking about the property of George Barber, who died in Hancock county some time ago and left no heirs to his estate.

The preacher is the son of one of his parents, whose name is John Barber. He thinks that the George Barber who died in Hancock is his brother who left home many years ago and whom he has not seen in a length of time. He heard of the death through a newspaper notice and was at once convinced that it was his brother. He asks that information be furnished him.

George Barber left about \$150,000 in valuable property when he died, and as he had no heirs this goes to the state. The letter from Nova Scotia will be forwarded to Hancock county and what compensation can be gathered there will be sent to the man in the north.

Shortens your food, lengthens your life.

Cottolene

The N. K. Fairbank Company.

St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore.

TENNESSEE BOYS DROP THE SECOND GAME TO GEORGIA.

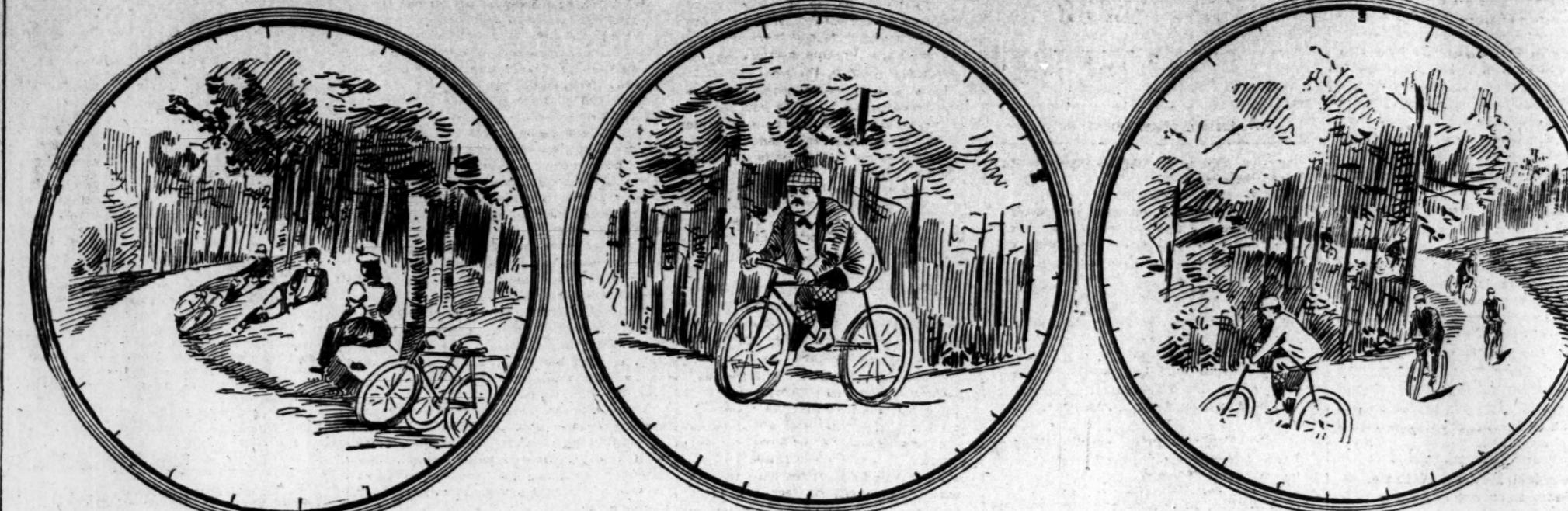
Gifford and His Men Get Angry and Leave the Field, but Return and Finish the Game.

Columbus, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—Columbus pulled the game from the fire at the very last moment this afternoon, winning the second game of 10 to 10, making the second victory over Chattanooga.

When the locals went to bat in the ninth the score stood 4 to 1 in Chattanooga's favor. Columbus filled all the bases and Smith cracked a clean hit, bringing in three men.

Crawford made some close decisions and Gifford and his men left the field. For a while, great confusion reigned, but finally the Blue Birds rather reluctantly took their places again. Columbus soon made an

SOME PICTURESQUE SCENES AT THE PIEDMONT CYCLE PATH'S BRILLIANT OPENING YESTERDAY.



FORTH FROM HERE ONE OF NATURE'S PRETTIEST PICTURES.

PRESIDENT HARRY STOCKDELL GOES OUT.

A PRETTY TURN.

THERE IS A ROW IN THE 'VARSITY CLUB

Two of the Strong Nine Throw Up Their Places on the Team.

RESULT OF WAKE FOREST GAME

Athletic Council Swings Out a Bulletin Decrying Plays Made.

NO NAMES ARE MENTIONED IN THE PAPER

Right Fielder Lovejoy and Third Baseman Mathews Read It and Quit the Nine.

Athens, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—There is a big row on in the university baseball team and just now it is impossible to tell how it will end.

Hattie Lovejoy and William Matthews, two of the best players on the team, as well as two of the most popular young men of the university, have severed their connection with the nine and at present it does not look as though they will ever put on a 'Varsity uniform again.

The trouble all came out of the game with Wake Forest last Saturday. Lovejoy was in right field that day and Matthews was on third base. The game was a tie and just at manning the bases, no two men on the team worked harder for victory than did Lovejoy and Matthews. In fact, in their zeal they may have gone a little too far for college rules.

During the game, a Wake Forest base runner, it is said, was held at third base, and an attempt was made to hold him. Again a fly ball was going toward a Wake Forest fielder, when a cap went into the air, probably to prevent the fielder from making a play. Since the game these features have been discussed, and it is said that Lovejoy and Matthews were the two players who were charged with making the plays.

However, no such charge has ever been made by any one in writing.

This afternoon the athletic council posted the following resolutions on the bulletin board, which it had passed at a meeting held this morning:

"Whereas, certain practices were indulged in by members of the baseball team of the university during the game with Wake Forest college last Saturday, which are in total opposition to the true principle of sportsmanship, and

"Whereas, we deem the members of our team to be the representatives in the highest sense of honor and manhood of the student body; therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, That the athletic council will wish to put itself on record as deplored and condemning the strongest manner and all practices which have a tendency to lower and degrade athletic amateur sport; that we renew our allegiance to all that is highest and best in athletics, believing all our contests should be above suspicion of unfair methods and dishonestable practices and that fair play and clean minute detail.

"Resolved, second, That the athletic council will wish to put itself on record as deplored and condemning the strongest manner and all practices which have a tendency to lower and degrade athletic amateur sport; that we renew our allegiance to all that is highest and best in athletics, believing all our contests should be above suspicion of unfair methods and dishonestable practices and that fair play and clean minute detail.

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 21, 1897.

From a Candid Northerner.

Dr. Marion D. Shutter, of Minneapolis, who recently spent a few days in this city, has created something of a sensation in the north by giving a strictly impartial resume of his southern impressions.

Immediately on returning home Dr. Shutter delivered a lecture to his congregation on "The South: Present and Future," and without mincing words he made it apparent to all who heard him that the south had been very greatly misunderstood in the north. With reference to the negro, Dr. Shutter observed that while some prejudice still remained among the white people of the south, there really existed no more unfriendliness toward the negro in this section than in New England. Showing this to be true, the eloquent divine cited the case of Bishop Arnett, who was recently excluded on account of his color from a Boston hotel, and also the case of Booker T. Washington, who found it necessary to eat his meals in his own room while staying at one of the principal hotels of the north. In proof, the fact that southern whites had not pampered the negro but, on the contrary, that every opportunity had been given him to make money, Dr. Shutter informed his congregation that the colored race in the south owned property to the value of \$80,000,000.

In dealing with the subject of negro education Dr. Shutter declared that the south had done its full duty by the race ever since the war, and that no just complaint on this score could be made against the section. "I venture to say," observed the divine in this connection, "that from the time when the federal bayonets were withdrawn from her territory and she was left to work out her own salvation, asking nothing from the north but patience and good will, the south has persistently advanced toward the solution of its problems." In explaining the peculiar difficulties against which the south had struggled since the war, Dr. Shutter reviewed the condition in which this section found itself in 1865, and also the bitter ordeal of reconstruction through which it was forced to pass.

Nor did the eloquent divine forget to mention the hardships which the south endured at the hands of the carpet-baggers. With a clear insight into all these tribulations Dr. Shutter made it evident to his congregation that the south had accomplished no ordinary task since the war, and that instead of being criticized for her shortcomings she deserved to be encouraged. Such a plain statement of the facts, coming from a northern man, cannot fail to accomplish some good, and being intended solely for northern ears, the generous as well as candid tone of Dr. Shutter's lecture is all the more appreciated.

The Ocmulgee Chautauqua.

Beginning on the 23d of this month the Ocmulgee chautauqua assembly will hold a most delightful and instructive session at Hawkinsville, Ga., lasting ten days.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the forthcoming session, and, in all likelihood, it will be one of the best entertainments of its character which the people of south Georgia have yet given. On the list of speakers appear the names of such well-known lecturers and educators as Dr. A. W. Lamar, of Texas; Dr. W. L. Davidson, of Ohio; Professor LeForest Wood, of California; State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn, of Georgia; Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky; Lawton B. Evans, "Betsey Hamilton," ex-Senator John B. Gordon, and various other attractions.

Entertainments of this kind deserve to be encouraged. Besides furnishing wholesome recreation to those who attend them, the influence which they exercise is in the highest degree intellectual and refining. Our people could do no wiser thing than organize chautauqua assemblies all over the state. In several localities chautauqua movements have

been started with gratifying results, and whole communities have been improved and uplifted through their agency. Especially in south Georgia has the work of this vigorous educational movement been felt, and the two chautauqua assemblies of that section, one at Hawkinsville and the other at Albany, are its result. Every year hundreds of people from the surrounding neighborhoods flock to these intellectual banquets and liberal instruction, as well as entertainment, is derived therefrom.

Every county in Georgia should boast of a movement similar to the one which has grown into such a flourishing assembly at Hawkinsville. The cost of getting up a week's programme is small in comparison with the profit to be derived from it, and if our people once try the experiment they will be more glad to keep it up. In the smaller towns of the state, where pleasure haunts are neither as numerous nor as distracting as in our larger cities, there is no reason why flourishing chautauqua assemblies should not be organized; and our people should lose no time in taking the matter under serious advisement.

A Historical Review of Crete.

Safaris have reached a crisis in the east it becomes necessary to inquire with greater particularity of detail into the past history of Crete, including the relations which exist between that island and the two countries now engaged in open warfare over its eventual possession.

From the very earliest times Crete has enjoyed a unique celebrity, being renowned in fable as the birthplace of Olympian Jove, and, in more authentic records, as the home of a daring and patriotic race of Greeks. During the time of Homer the Cretans were noted chiefly for their seafaring exploits, and according to the great epic poet were the only Greeks who had the courage to dispute prestige with Phoenician navigators. Most of the early writers speak of the excellent code of laws possessed by Crete, but the system could hardly have been a perfect one, as it apparently made no provision for a federation of the various Cretan cities, nor for the government of the island as a whole. It is largely on this account that Crete figures but little in Grecian history.

Without going too minutely into the early fortunes of the island, it suffices to observe that in 67 B. C. it became a Roman province, having been subdued together with other Grecian strongholds, by Q. Metellus. For more than eight centuries the island continued to be a part of the Byzantine empire, falling at last, in the year 823, into the hands of the Saracens. With its conquest by the Saracens the island became a den of pirates, and remained such until reconquered by its former possessors in 960. In the partition of the Greek empire, after the capture of Constantinople in 1204 by the Latins, Crete fell to the lot of Boniface, marquis of Montserrat, who surrendered it for a valuable consideration to the Venetians.

The Constitution endeavored to persuade the rampant and ferocious editors that the rich men of the United States do not constitute the money power, though some of them are aware of its plans and in sympathy with it. But these explanations only made the gold organs more ferocious.

During the four centuries which followed the accession of Crete to Venice, the town of Candia was recognized as the seat of government. Although a republic, the rule which Venice exercised over the island was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive, and the Cretans were fully prepared thereby for the savage despotism of the Turks, into whose hands they were destined to fall next. It was not until 1645 that Turkey began to covet the island, and not until several years later that she actually conquered it from Venice. In 1669 the present sway of Turkey commenced.

From 1669 down to the outbreak of the Greek revolution in 1821 Crete remained subject to the Ottoman empire. In the latter year, under the leadership of a bold mountaineer, the Cretans raised the standard of insurrection. Such was the vigor with which they carried on hostilities that the Cretans soon made themselves masters of the open country and drove the Turks into the fortified cities. Independence, however, was not accomplished, although the struggle was prolonged until 1830. In that year France, England, and Russia, stepped into the breach and settled matters for a time by transferring Crete to Mehmet Ali, viceroy of Egypt. While this change brought some relief it failed to satisfy the insurgents, and very soon hostilities again broke out again. In 1840 the island was taken from Mehmet Ali by the powers of Europe and placed again under the rule of Turkey. Since that time Crete has been a Turkish province.

With the transfer of the island to Turkey in 1840 certain concessions were made to Crete by the Ottoman government, among these being the privilege of choosing a local assembly whose enactments should be subject to the veto power of Turkey. Instead of conciliating the Cretans, however, this bogus autonomy has only made them more bitter against the Turks. Nor is it in the least surprising that Crete should be anxious to throw off the Ottoman yoke. With Turkey she has absolutely nothing in common. Her language, civilization, religion, nationality and temperament all differ essentially from those of the savage and bloodthirsty Turks; and it is not perfectly natural that such a refined and sensitive race of Christian people should eager to free themselves from Mohammedan tyranny and persecutor?

In regard to the troubles leading up to the present eastern crisis it is necessary to go some eight or ten years back. On account of the vastly preponderating Greek element on the island Andreas Kriaris, a deposed, in 1859 a resolution favoring union with Greece. The Turkish governor promptly declared the resolution unconstitutional, and refused to sign it, whereupon the deputy made a tour of the island and stirred up the Cretans to revolt. In the difficulties which ensued fortune favored the insurgents until Turkish re-enforcements, 20,000 strong, arrived upon the island and materially changed the situation. On November 22, 1869, the sultan signed a general amnesty, excluding, however, the insurgent leaders. At the same time certain changes in the constitution were being made curtailing the privileges of the Cretans. Gradually hostilities subsided under the compelling influence of Turkish guns until 1876, when the present outbreak commenced. Nearly everyone is familiar with the events of the past

few months. In August of last year the Cretans established a provisional government on the island and declared themselves independent of Turkey. On account of the racial kinship existing between Greece and Crete, and the desire of the latter to become a part of the former, King George promptly espoused the cause of Crete and avowed that he would abdicate the throne unless supported by his subjects. With patriotic enthusiasm the Greeks have rallied to his support, and shown by their intrepid behavior that they are bent upon rescuing Crete from the Turks. In thus espousing the cause of the persecuted island, Greece has dealt a severe rebuke to the Christian powers of Europe, and now that war has commenced in good earnest between Greece and Turkey, it remains to be seen what attitude these powers will assume. Will they come out for civilization and humanity, or will they ally themselves with the brutal Mohammedans? If the result of the present conflict is a triumph for Turkey it will be a lasting reproach to Christendom.

In size, Crete is much smaller than Cuba, and contains a population of barely more than 250,000, mostly Greek Christians. On account of the blockade of the island which the European powers have maintained for the past few weeks in behalf of Turkey, the Cretans have been reduced to very great distress and privation, but this will not prevent them from taking a lively hand in the struggle as soon as opportunity is given. From present indications the struggle which is now pending over Crete will be one of the most desperate in the annals of modern warfare, and if the powers are brought into it, there is no telling what the result will be.

What the Money Power Is.

Last year, during the political campaign, The Constitution frequently referred to the money power, and warned the people against the sinister influence which it had brought to bear in the demonetization of silver and the appreciation of gold. In the course of the discussion some of the gold organs, among them The Chicago Tribune, became very rampant over the employment of the term, inquiring furiously what The Constitution meant by "money power," and declaring that we were trying to array the public against the rich men of the country.

The Constitution endeavored to persuade the rampart and ferocious editors that the rich men of the United States do not constitute the money power, though some of them are aware of its plans and in sympathy with it. But these explanations only made the gold organs more ferocious.

We deny the last assertion. In color and style Kansas City may reach the limit, but for warmth—for red-hot, sizzling, spontaneous combustion, threatening torridity, we enter Decatur street on an Easter Sunday in the competition with no misgivings as to the result.

A Disputed Claim.

After seeing the Easter Sunday morning news in Fifth avenue, New York, after hearing an atom of the passing show in Cheney street, Philadelphia, said to be the best dress circle in America, I sat down with the grand throng under the shadow of the Babylonish sky-scrapers of Chicago, to watch the progress of the Easter Sunday's throng of people in Kansas City. It was the most many-colored, the most magnified, and the most "warm!"—Kansas City.

We deny the last assertion. In color and style Kansas City may reach the limit, but for warmth—for red-hot, sizzling, spontaneous combustion, threatening torridity, we enter Decatur street on an Easter Sunday in the competition with no misgivings as to the result.

Dr. Hopkins.

Does Dr. Hopkins insist upon going to Greece now?—Savannah Press.

Does the clash of arms and the roar of battle is but soothing music to the ears of the doctor. The strife and carnage of the field will be but pleasant pastime as compared with the awful struggle he is now having with other office-seekers to get the place. The doctor needs the rest and quiet of life on the frontier.

Gunning on a Bicycle.

Johnson Brown, a mighty Nimrod near Johnson, Ia., is having a bicycle built with a shotgun mounted across the handlebar. The gun will be fixed on a swivel so that the rider can manipulate it at will. The weapon will be a breech-loader, and shells can be pushed in without leaving the saddle. Whenever his path crosses that of a flock of geese or brant he will simply set the gun at work.

Such Is Fame.

"Congressman Hilt," was the way it read in a flaming, big newspaper head;

And the fellow looked up from the page and said:

"I reckon the office—it didn't fit him. But I wonder who in the thunder hit him?"

No wonder they speak of Mr. Moody's success in Chicago as "brilliant;" some of the women who attended his meetings threw their diamonds in the collection basket.

An Atlanta Greek, discussing the strife in which his native country is engaged, said yesterday:

"If I go Greece, I fight for Greece; if Greece fight America, I fight Greece! I citizen here; I run fruit stand and 'lect president!"

Since Collier's Pitched the Ball.

Let's make the town look lively from springtime up to fall;

Let's keep the ball in motion now, since Collier's pitched the ball;

Have better roads, and lighter loads of taxes laid on all—

Let's keep the ball a-rolling now, since Collier's pitched the ball!

Let's bring the buildings to the blue, nor fear the stars will fall;

Change all the olden things to new, ringe Collier's pitched the ball;

Put all the wheels in motion and ringe the bells for all—

Let's keep the ball a-rolling now, since Collier's pitched the ball!

We are going to suffer from the effects of the war between Greece and Turkey. The school exhibitions are coming on, and we may look forward to a revival of our old friend, Bosseries, who surprised the ancient Turk in his "guarded tent" at midnight.

Grateful for Benefits.

"You might put there," said the rural citizen to the editor who was writing an obituary on the death of the citizen's wife, "that well never hear her voice no more."

"All right. Anything else?"

"Nothin'—'ceptin' that we thanks the Lord for His blessings!"

Congress is praying for Greece. This will have a tendency to make Cuba jealous.

The Parson's Philosophy.

A colored revivalist was told by a member of his church that it wasn't his preaching that converted the people, but the singing of the choir. He replied:

"Dat's all right! Ef I kin only ketch 'em, hit doan make no diffence how dey's kocheted. De main thing is ter ketch 'em pitch 'em ter kingdom-come!"

Every Decision of Caesar Reed carries weight with it—Exchange.

Yes; about 300 pounds.

It's a wonder some of the prosperity publications are now claiming credit for the rise in the Mississippi.

F. L. S.

Can Remove the Dead Body.

The board of health was called to settle an important question yesterday afternoon. J. C. Kerr, an attorney, petitioned the board to allow him to remove the body of his son, who died in 1880, to a cemetery in Dekalb county. Dr. McRae opposed the granting of the petition on the ground that it was an unwise precedent to set and that it was contrary to the spirit of the rules of the board. He contended that the body was dead and should be sold and that the transfer of the body was to be made to enable the owner of the lot to sell it. Kerr denied this and said he simply desired to remove the body because a more suitable lot had been secured by him. The board granted the petition.

Two Burglars Captured.

Columbus, Ga., April 20.—(Special)—Two negro burglars were run in by the police tonight. One was found in Max Stone's store and the other at the market, where a series of bold burglaries have been committed.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Old-Time Friends.

(On the School Exhibitions.)
Mister "Soldier of the legion," you are dying in Algiers,
And the boy upon "the burning deck" is shedding bitter tears;
And we're getting closer—closer to the Hohenlohen fight,
And we really fear that Curfew's going to ring again tonight!



Sir John Moore will be buried in his ancient soldier's coat,

While not a drum is beating and we hear no funeral note;

And Mary, known to all the girls so very long ago,

Will lead us out that "little lamb" whose fleece was white as snow."

And Cato will tell Plato that he reasons very well,

While Hamlet on the future in soliloquy will dwell;

And we'll hearken on the hilltops and we'll listen in the glade;

To the wonder and the thunder of the charging "Light Brigade!"

But come, old friends! and lead us to the meadows far away,

For the boys who rang the Curfew once are getting old and gray;

And Death, the reckless reaper, is thinning out the line;

GRiffin CASE PUT OFF A MONTH

Mr. Brewer Appears To Push His Petition for a Cut.

WANTS RATES CUT ONE-THIRD

He Says That Consolidation Reduces Expenses of Operation.

DECLARES CHARGES SHOULD FALL, TOO

His Charges Were General and the Board Directed Him To Amend Them--Life of the Roads Is Involved in the Big Case.

Mr. Brewer, of Griffin, and the railway people marched up the hill yesterday and then marched down again.

The Brewer-Hanleiter petition for a reduction in local rates of 33 1/3 per cent came up before the state railroad commission. The roads said that the petition was too general and vague and asked that the petitioners specify wherein the present local rates are too high and how the roads could cut down one third and still have a good margin left for profit.

Mr. Brewer, who appeared for his firm, amended his position and inserted specifications. Then the roads moved that the hearing be postponed for one month to give them time to make up their side, claiming that they were not prepared to go into a case in which they had just been informed of. On this ground the board granted a postponement of one month and the hearing went over until Wednesday, May 19th.

All the leading railroads in the state were represented either by officials or attorneys and some companies had both on the scene. Among the representatives there were:

Reduction of Freight Rates.

From The Rome Tribune.

The Tribune stands for equity in all things. The petition from the Rome board of trade to the state railroad commission, printed elsewhere, is on the right line.

The wholesale cut of 33 1/3 per cent in all classes of rates would work an injury to the railroads, their employees and the public generally. It would have the effect to cut down revenue and a corresponding cut in employees' salaries and do a great deal of harm.

True, for a time being a few individuals will have a little cash to spare, would take advantage of the cut and lay in an extra supply of goods and temporarily stimulate shipments, but create a wide margin of idleness before any perceptible reaction would take place.

About the things the consuming public wants, nothing can be done but to get no number of 33 1/3 per cent will not go to the railroads, but to the public in the state was in the hands of receivers.

It would be wise to let competition regulate the rates of the state and not try compulsory methods.

The sole object of the Southern States Freight Association is merely to determine the tonnage of commodities, where the same articles, which are not generally consigned and to so fix an equitable rate as to stimulate the particular shipment from and to given points and to prevent discrimination in favor of given points in given commodities.

We hope the Georgia railroad commission will determine their conclusion by the merits of the case. The people had best let well enough alone.

EXECUTIVE BOARD TODAY.

HIGH RAILWAY OFFICIALS WILL DISCUSS MATTERS.

There is an impression abroad that the Southern States Freight Association will have to dissolve.

Two important conferences of railway officials will be held at the Kimball house today. One will be a meeting of the executive board of the Southern States Freight Association and the other will be a mass meeting of representatives of transportation lines in the south.

Some of the members of the freight association have reached the conclusion that it would be better to dissolve that organization and not chance of being carried into court under the anti-trust law.

The attorneys for the railroads have always maintained that the traffic associations were not in the nature of trusts, but the supreme court, by a majority, of one, held otherwise. In the west, the traffic associations, both freight and passenger, dissolved quickly and reorganized on another basis, omitting from their contracts the agreement to maintain rates.

In the north the members of the Joint Traffic Association held a conference, and by the advice of eminent counsel, decided to continue in business as a traffic organization without changing their agreement. But the Joint Traffic Association occupies a position very different from that of the Southern States Freight Association. The Joint Traffic's agreement has been sustained by two courts, with two judges on the bench the last time. This case has been appealed by the government to the supreme court of the United States, and it will be heard next fall. Until the case is decided by the highest court, the association has the privilege of continuing to operate under its present agreement.

Here in the south the freight association has never been brought into court, and there is no decision for or against it, and while the roads have strong ground to be held, it imposes the burden and blight of a regular and active performance of their functions. It besides a thoroughly reliable force and means of preventing, periodic fever.

The Southern States Freight Association case will be modified.

BREWER & HANLEITER.

Signed and sworn to before me,

W. DOB.

Notary Public Spalding County.

Mr. Brewer, a wholesale grain and provision merchant of Griffin, representing his firm, had a large package of papers which he did not even get unwrapped. No sooner had he announced ready than the roads, speaking through Major Cumming, made the point that the charge in the petition was too vague and asked the commission to direct Mr. Brewer to specify more particularly wherein freight rates could be reduced and still leave a margin of profit. If he intended to base his case on over capitalization or a reduction of operating expenses, the roads asked to be put on notice as they wished to know what they would have to answer.

Mr. Brewer replied that he would amend his petition. He said that he was not a lawyer, but he would get the specifications in some way and ask for ten minutes in which to write out his amendment. This was granted and within that time he

wrenched and racked

By the pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted, and sometimes assume an almost grotesque deformity. To relieve such a condition is a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tendency to rheumatic affections may be successfully combated with Homeopathic Bitter Root Balsam, in combination with the prestige of a long and successful career of unbounded popularity, and its empirical value in the treatment of rheumatism. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which pathologists assign as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the system, but imparts a new promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels, and the health of the whole, are also by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their functions. It besides a thoroughly reliable force and means of preventing, periodic fever.

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LONDON WAS HIGHER

Financial Circles Abroad Received the War News with Calmness.

THE INDUSTRIALS WERE WEAK

Tobacco and Rubber Scored the Greatest Loss--International Closed 1 to 2 per Cent Higher.

New York, April 20.—Prices of American securities on the London market this morning indicated that New York had exaggerated the effect of the Greco-Turkish war, and that the market was oversold. Consequently there was a lively scramble to cover at the opening, which brought prices up to the London parity, showing a recovery of from 1 to 1½% from last night's close in the international stocks, the largest gains being in Louisville and Nashville, which showed the heaviest decline yesterday. At 1:30 o'clock, with rumors of sales of 6,000 shares at 70¢ to 70½¢ as compared with 69¢ at last night's close, Burlington, Sugar, Chicago Gas and Omaha were also up a point each. The dealings were characterized by great activity and animation, and large blocks of stocks changed hands, but there was no sharp rise in industrial stocks after the initial prices. Profit taking caused a slight shading in values with offerings rather limited. The bulls, however, soon resumed control of the market and advanced some of the international stocks, the exception being the Reading stock, receiving more effective support than for a long time. Canada Southern jumped 1½ per cent and marked improvements were generally noted in the others of the Vanderbilt group.

The tone of the market continued strong and active, with advances evident throughout the list up to midday. Buying of the international stocks by London was a factor in the improvement, the number of shares taken being estimated at fully half the number sold from that source yesterday. The preference was notably strong on account of the increase in earnings of \$20,629 shown for the second week in April, and secured the extreme improvement in the list of 2%. Leather preferred was an exception to the strength of the market, and declined 1½ per cent on the previous day.

The bond market was too strong, and Atchison adjustment 4's and Texas Pacific seconds rose sharply.

Sales of stocks up to now were 185,700 shares.

New York, April 20.—Closing review: New York dealers and bonds saw a further maturing of their fears yesterday, and exaggerated the dangers by the Greco-Turkish war. The early morning brought news of the opening prices in London for American securities well above last night's closing. The opening here was about on a par with the international stocks, the same stocks, the rule of first purchases in some stocks being so great as to give a range of 1½ per cent to initial price, as was the case in yesterday's selling movements. Today's opening was attended by almost an equal degree of excitement with yesterday through almost the reverse in the trading.

Railway bonds recovered sharply today with the speculative issues leading the movement. The sales were \$1,25,000.

Governments were active, but without notable change on transactions of \$79,000.

Motion—Money on call nominally 5½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5¾ per cent.

Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4½%; for demand and \$4,885 at 4½%; commercial bills, 4½%; 4½%.

Silver certificates, 62½%.

Bar silver, 62¢ Mexican dollars, 45¢.

London, April 20.—The foreign bourses closed steady and with a good under tone. The pressure to sell was speedily checked. The latest prices show a recovery, and especially in American railways.

Following are the closing bids:

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS

Chicago Gas was decidedly strong in the face of frequent advices from Chicago of removal of opposition to the consolidation bill.

The market closed generally strong.

WITH A DULL THUD

Wheat Lost Its Grip and Came Sliding Down.

FINANCIAL SITUATION STRONG

Less Fear of War Spreading So as To Include the Great Powers.

LITTLE OF YESTERDAY'S EXCITEMENT

Some of the News Was Rather Bullish. Cash Trade Being Good and Flour Sales Fair—Corn Was Firm and Provisions Were Unchanged.

The Post's Cable.

New York, April 20.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram: The stock markets opened rather flat today, the market leaders and other common stocks refused to budge, and the close showed a material recovery, except in Greek and Turkish stocks. The main reason for the small fall stocks is the fact that some, particularly in the market, are still unaccounted for. There is scarcely an account open. The unanimous opinion on the stock exchange at the moment is that there will be no sharp shake and decisive offering a solution of the Cretan question.

Americans were good, the rise being led by New York, Boston and this afternoon. The London market is hardening, drawn against the future to avoid good shipments. The Paris and Berlin markets were unsettled, but the close was fairly steady.

OPENED GREATLY EXCITED.

Securities Marked Down Heavily, but There Was No Actual Panic.

London, April 20.—The stock exchange opened greatly excited today. The members of the exchange arrived and left earlier than usual. Those who had securities were not much concerned, but the foreign securities were less affected than was expected, and the decline was mostly confined to narrow limits. The Greek and Turkish securities fell from 2 to 3 points, and the Turkish securities down from 5 to 1½ points. American securities were very weak, and in the course of the day, although their quotations were still considerably above parity.

Consols were 5% better. Thursday's price, however, was collapsed. The latest prices in all securities showed an appreciable recovery.

Representatives of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the American bankers here, informed the representative of the Associated Press today that there was no disposition on the London stock exchange to sell value quantities of securities, and that there were no signs of a panic.

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London, April 20.—The stock exchange opened greatly excited today. The members of the exchange arrived and left earlier than usual. Those who had securities were not much concerned, but the foreign securities were less affected than was expected, and the decline was mostly confined to narrow limits. The Greek and Turkish securities fell from 2 to 3 points, and the Turkish securities down from 5 to 1½ points. American securities were very weak, and in the course of the day, although their quotations were still considerably above parity.

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LEAGUERS BEGIN TO COME TONIGHT

In All There Will Be More Than Two Thousand of Them.

HOUSES OPEN TO ALL OF THEM

Large Numbers Are Looked For on Tomorrow's Trains.

EARLY SERVICES HELD IN GRANT PARK

Prayers and Songs Soon After Sunrise. President D. E. Luther Will Call the Convention to Order.

Everything is now in readiness for the big Epworth League convention, which meets here tomorrow, and which will be the largest convention ever held here. The local committees have finished their work and all that remains to be done is to give the delegates a cordial reception at the depot, escort them to their homes and call the first session to order. The local leaguers, having exerted every possible ef-



E. M. MASSENGAL, Officer in Local Epworth League.

fort to make this convention the best in the history of the state organization, deserve much credit for their faithfulness to the cause, and that they will succeed grandly in their object there can be no doubt.

Atlanta will literally be turned over to the young people. Thursday, thousands of whom will be here from every direction. The 4,000 delegates who are expected have all been assigned to homes, they have written their hosts they are coming, and as a result the almost perfect system adopted by the entertainment committee, the large crowds that will flock in on every train will be housed in a judicious manner.

The 300 merchants along the principal business streets of the city, who promised to elaborately decorate their stores in honor of the occasion, will begin the work this morning. The great display on Peachtree, Marietta and Broad streets will be one long waving mass of orange and white bunting. The whole city will put on her holiday dress



ARTHUR R. MARBUT, On Committee of Arrangements.

and no convention in the history of this city has ever been accorded such a royal welcome as this one will be given.

Delegates Arrive Tonight.

The first crowd of delegates, several hundred strong, will arrive about 9 o'clock tonight from Thomasville, Cuthbert and the section of the state. They are compelled to come today on account of the schedules,

A 16-Year Old Girl has Nervous Prostration

THE REVIVIFYING EFFECTS OF A PROPER NERVE FOOD DEMONSTRATED.

From The Era, Bradford, Pa.

Several months ago, Miss Cora Watrous, the sixteen-year old daughter of Mr. I. C. Watrous, a locomotive fireman, of Elizabethtown, Pa., was seized with a nervous disorder, and threatened to end her life. The first symptom of the ailment was a loss of appetite. For some little time she had no desire to eat and consequently had no strength to do anything. This was followed by severe pains in the head. For three weeks the young lady was nearly prostrated, and nothing could be procured to give her relief.

Finally, after trying numerous remedies, a Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were called and began treating the patient. He said that the patient's condition was so bad he decided to procure the services of another physician. In the meantime Miss Watrous' head had grown worse, and the sufferer's parents had almost given up hope of her recovery.

It was at this time that Mr. Watrous heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He found that the pills were highly recommended for nervous disorders and concluded to give them a trial. A box of the pills was purchased and before they had been taken there was a marked improvement in the girl's condition. After half a dozen boxes had been used, the young lady's appetite had returned, the pain in her head had ceased and she was stronger than at any time previous to her illness.



march into the tabernacle, singing melodies appropriate to the occasion. The Jubilee choir is one of the most successful branches of this great organization, and the services Saturday afternoon will no doubt attract a large crowd of young people.

Miss Tucker is now in LaGrange holding an unusually successful revival among the young people of that city. She writes President D. E. Luther that she will be in Atlanta in time for the first session of the convention with 300 young Christian workers.

The Music Will Be Grand.

The entire rostrum will be reserved for the choir, which is being trained by Professor E. C. Davis, and which will consist of 500 voices. Tickets have been presented to singers, which will admit them to the platform.

There will also be several soloists, two pianos, one organ, two cornets and one trombone. With this aggregation the music ought to be good enough to hold the audience in suspense throughout the services.

All local leaguers are highly enthusiastic over the brilliant prospects, and the tabernacle will be filled to overflowing tomorrow night when President D. E. Luther calls the convention to order.

Those Who Will Decorate.

The following are some of the prominent firms who will decorate the houses of business, today in the unique colors, & M. Robinson & Co., Cabanis & Castle Cycle Company, Robert Sharpe, Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, the Lowry Banking Company, Beck & Gregg Hardware Company, W. & E. C. Atkins, Bates, Kingsbury & Stovall, Conway & Co., Moore & Moore, Everett-Ridley-Rags Company, Dobbs, W. & Co., Copeland & Bishop, J. W. Weitzel, W. D. Alexander, In-

for if they waited until tomorrow they would miss the first session of the convention.

This delegation will be met at the depot by the reception committee. They will be first escorted to the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Pryor street and Auburn avenue, whence they will be shown to their homes.

The early train tomorrow morning will bring great crowds, as well as every train coming into the city until late tomorrow night. Fully 4,000 visitors will have to be cared for, and it will be seen, that the local leaguers will have a huge job on their hands. But, however, all the delegates will not arrive at once, and it is hoped that the crowd may be handled with very little trouble.

Committees Met Last Night.

The decoration and reception committee held enthusiastic meetings in the Sunday school of Trinity church last night, and perfected their arrangements for the tabernacle and the reception of the delegates.

The decoration committee is requested to meet at the tabernacle tonight promptly at 7 o'clock to decorate the big structure in the colors of the organization. Mrs. W. A. Hemphill is chairman, and this is sufficient assurance that the place will be very attractive.

Mrs. Hemphill announced last night that she had purchased 1,000 yards of bunting, which will be artistically draped around the building. There will also be several appropriate mottoes in large gold letters and an exquisite welcome design of gold and white will greet the eye of every delegate entering the large doors at the front.

The members of the decoration committee who will assist Mrs. Hemphill in decorating the tabernacle tonight as Mrs. Fan-

ce will assist the vice presidents Atlanta Epworth League.

man, Smith & Co., H. C. Thompson, Grampling, Spaulding & Co., the Fourth National bank, John Silvey & Co., Equitable Loan and Security Company, Wood & Beaumont Stove Company, F. J. Stillson, J. M. High & Co., Benjamin's pharmacy, J. Froehling, Globe Shoe and Clothing Company, McRae & Carter, Drapers, Thomas & Hoss' Sons, Eiseman Brothers, C. H. Simon, Maher & Berkele, Byck Bros. & Co., and M. R. Emmons & Co.

DEKALB CASE COMES UP.

Supreme Court Will Hear the Famous Tax Injunction Case.

The injunction against the tax collector of DeKalb county to prevent him from collecting a special tax levied by the now defunct county commissioners will be heard by the supreme court this morning

and now comes to the bar to receive them should have on her garb to receive them.

Two Sunrise Prayer Meetings.

Two of the most interesting features of the convention will be the sunrise prayer meetings, which will be held at Grant's park and Ponce de Leon springs, Friday and Saturday mornings, respectively. The meetings will be opened at 6 a.m. and in order to get there on time, it will be necessary to start soon after sunrise.

These meetings will consist of merely a song and praise service, conducted by some of the leading lights of the convention.

Another interesting feature of the gathering will occur Saturday afternoon when the junior department will claim the attention of the leaguers. Miss Emma Tucker, Atlanta's well-known missionary, and Miss Bell Bennett, president of the Woman's Parochial and Home Mission Society, Shreveport, La., will have charge of the service.

There will be interesting addresses from prominent workers on the work of the younger branch of the league, and a trained chorus of 300 young leaguers will

unless something happens and it is continuing over.

The case is well remembered. When the injunction was asked for by citizens who disliked the idea of paying the tax Judge Candler refused it and it was at once carried to the supreme court. It has been pending before the court for some time and now comes to the bar to receive them should have on her garb to receive them.

In this case the fight will be made extremely interesting. It will devolve into a fight between the cities, and though it will be very friendly, it will be bitter while it lasts.

If there should be a hitch in the election, it is possible that Atlanta will nominate Columbus and elect J. K. Orr. He is soon to move here and Atlanta will have the president.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors during the convention are still under way and everything will be in readiness when they arrive.

The drummers that have been appointed by the association will hold a meeting tonight and their final reports will be handed in. They are busy this week and the whole commercial world is in a flurry of excitement awaiting the convention.

The program will be complete in every detail and the drummers and their friends will be royally entertained. The programme to be rendered at Piedmont park will be extremely interesting.

After the twenty-four hours associated with the Travelers Protective Association colors, white and blue, will wait for the crowd and carry it through the principle streets of the city while the committee will show the visitors the principal points of interest. Returning through the center of the city, the drummers will play at Piedmont park, where races have been arranged for and light refreshments will be served.

A large number of the business houses of the city will decorate their stores with the Travelers Protective Association colors, and the local post offices assure that all the merchants who can do so decrease their places of business. It is desired that the blue and white be seen all over the city and that the visitors be given to understand that they are as welcome as they would be were they at their own home.

Should the supreme court decide to allow the tax to be collected and the erection of the courthouse continued there is still another important feature of the case to be decided. Colonel Candler and Colonel Terrell have under consideration the matter of where the courthouse shall be erected. The vote at Stone Mountain and Decatur must be tallied and decided and until this is done it will not be known where the building will be erected. This phase of the case will be decided as soon as the supreme court takes action.

FRANK MILLER IS SUSPECTED.

A Prominent Henry County Man Charged with Illicit Distilling.

Frank Miller, one of the best-known white men of Henry county, was brought to Atlanta yesterday by Deputy Marshal Scott. Miller is charged with moonshining.

He is thought to be the owner of a still which the revenue officers found some time ago, while on a raid in Henry county. They cut up the still and made an effort to get the parts, but had been operating it, but they succeeded. Since that time the officers received word that Frank Miller was the owner of the still. Deputy Scott secured a warrant and went down yesterday and brought Miller here. There was some trouble in getting the witnesses here and the case was postponed until today.

Miller gave a bond of \$100 and was allowed to go until the time for his trial.

Her Husband Deserted Her.

Mrs. Annie Schenk, a foreigner, called on City Warden Saxe yesterday and asked for a ticket to New York. She said she had been deserted by her husband and that she was on her way to her home in Europe. Her tale of woe was a sad one and Mr. Saxe gave her a ticket as far as Charlotte, N. C., on account of charity.

At this time Mr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He found that the pills were highly recommended for nervous disorders and concluded to give them a trial. A box of the pills was purchased and before they had been taken there was a marked improvement in the girl's condition.

After half a dozen boxes had been used, the young lady's appetite had returned, the pain in her head had ceased and she was stronger than at any time previous to her illness.



CORNELIUS CORNWALL—Don't call me Mr. Cornwall, Alice, so for goodness sake don't call me Mr. Cornwall. "If what, darling?" "If you pop and smoke Pick Leaf." Mr. Cornwall is now engaged.

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
SMOKING TOBACCO
IT'S THE BEST

MADE FROM THE PURPLE, RIBBED AND SWEETEST LEAVES IN THE GOLDEN BELL OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CIGARETTE BOXES SOLD AT 25c. POUCHES,
12c. TOP 10c.
A PLEASANT, COOL AND DELIGHTFUL SMOKE.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N.C.

It Is Like



Throwing Money Away
to buy Clothes without looking at what we have first. We do not claim that we give something for nothing, but we can prove that we give you a better Suit for \$10 in a larger variety of patterns than you would obtain in nine out of ten stores. There are many Suits in this lot sold elsewhere at \$12.50 and \$15.

See our window display of \$10 Suits.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.
FRECK
Derma-pearl complexion. Woodbury, 12c.
W. 42d st., N. Y., receives
Free postage. Send 10 cents for
Beauty Book and sample of either Wood-
bury Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

IT TAKES

600 Men
TO MAKE
One
Sterling
Bicycle!

Every man employed must be an expert workman. The best is none too good for you. The STERLING is Better than the Best.

ASK

STERLING
RIDERS!

THEY WILL TELL YOU.

We also have the

Syracuse

As good as other \$100 makes.
We sell at.....

\$80

The Fanning,

Better than the other \$75 makes.
We sell at.....

\$60

See Our G. & G. Special

At.....

\$40

Difficult repairing our specialty.
Renting, Sundries and Storing.

500

CABANISS
ASTLE
CYCLE CO.

75 & 77 NORTH PRYOR ST.

CATALOGUES FREE

Today, April 21, Is the Day!

The Number Is 20 Decatur Street,

Opposite Ladies' Entrance Kimball House.

For Bargains at Thompson's!

WE HAVE MORE.

Jubilee

Can Table Peaches, 3 for..... 25c

New York Creamery Butter..... 30c

Ig. Olives, Bulk..... 35c

Iron Mountain Route.

All trains via the Iron Mountain Route

are running through from St. Louis to Memphis, Hot Springs and all Texas points,

Georgia State Epworth League Conven-

tion, Atlanta, Ga. April 22-25, 1897.

DON'T FORGET THE DAY AND THE PLACE

THOMPSON'S,

Phone 168.

Stamps for sale at Constitution office.

\$15 Suits Phenomenal Value-Giving

A \$40-made-to-measure Suit is in many ways superior to one of our \$15-Ready-to-Wear Suits. The Clothier who denies this simply disregards truth and is unworthy of confidence in every respect.

